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Invasion Across DMZ By North Vietnam Discussed By Secretary Laird

NEWS CONFERENCE
BY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MELVIN R. LAIRD
AT THE PENTAGON, APRIL 7, 1972

I would like to make a brief statement here today to discuss with you the massive invasion of South Vietnam across the Demilitarized Zone by the North Vietnamese, which is currently in progress.

The enemy has scornfully rejected the American people's patience, restraint and desire for peace.

Our patience has been met with propaganda and provocation.

Our restraint has been answered by invasion.

Our actions have been to withdraw our forces and reduce tensions; the enemy has escalated and committed new forces.

He has dared us to abandon our allies. And we will not.

He has challenged us to protect our men as they come home. And we will.

Even as the enemy pursued his invasion this week, General Abrams protected his men, supported our allies, and continued to send Americans home to meet President Nixon's troop ceiling of 69,000 by May 1.

We will meet or beat that goal.

For many months, we have watched and we have reported on the buildup of enemy forces in and around South Vietnam.

As this buildup proceeded we did two things. First, we used every possible avenue—public and private—to forestall further aggression and to achieve peace through meaningful negotiations. At the same time we stated that we would take action if the enemy escalated the threat to our diminishing forces.

The enemy has escalated this threat.

We are responding.

COMMANDERS DIGEST

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE • WASHINGTON, D.C.

Vol. 11, No. 25 April 20, 1972

At White House Briefing

Sammy Davis Jr. Says Drug Program 'Is Positively Working'

"Hey, man, they really do care. I didn't expect anything like this and somebody *does* give a damn."

It was Sammy Davis Jr., one of the world's greatest entertainers, talking beside scientists and military men of high rank in Washington. He was giving the message that he had picked up during a tour of drug centers in Vietnam, giving the message in the street talk of black and white military men who are serving and bearing the burden of the fighting and the dying in Vietnam.

Mr. Davis spoke about men who are in the drug treatment and rehabilitation centers of Vietnam because of the stress of combat and life in general.

"The most important thing that I found was that the men were being dealt with as individuals. There are enough learned people to deal with them," the black entertainer told newsmen.

But, there are still problems, as Sammy Davis Jr. was quick to point out.

In discussing the trip he made to Vietnam to entertain and "rap" with the men undergoing treatment for drug abuse, Mr. Davis asked the men working in the drug field in the Federal Government and the armed forces, "How do you approach this guy to realize what his needs are? How do you stop him, be-

(Continued On Page 2)

DRUG REPORT

(Continued From Page 1)

cause it's not just the stopping? You have to find out what caused it and how you can deal with it. How can you make that man realize that's what his problem is so that he can deal with it? Then when he goes back out into the bush, or the street, that temptation isn't going to bother him any more, that problem isn't going to be there. That's where the nitty gritty is."

Sammy Davis Jr. appeared at a White House news briefing with Dr. Jerome H. Jaffe, Director of the Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention, and members of the Department of Defense.

In discussing the first nine months of the Department of Defense's efforts in the drug abuse prevention and treatment field, Dr. Jaffe said that the original criticisms of the broad-scale urine screening program in Vietnam have disappeared.

"The urine screening program was intended to help," Dr. Jaffe said, "and it has helped."

He continued by saying that there "were many wild estimates of the extent of the problem" of drug abuse in Vietnam. "Some estimated that up to 15-20 per cent of all military personnel in Vietnam were actually addicted," the top Federal drug abuse official said. "However," he added, "the first official results from screening back in June of 1971 showed the heavy user percentage at that time to be less than six per cent for the entire Department of Defense."

Sammy Davis Jr. fielded most of the questions posed by newsmen at the news conference.

He described his trip as one that "turned my head around completely because I did not know exactly what to expect and I did not expect to find so many positive things within the program actually functioning for the men."

One phrase came up again and again in the answers. "It is working," Davis said. "It is positively working," and added that it was "enlightening, thrilling, and terribly rewarding for me personally."

He said that he had "rapped" with the men undergoing treatment at the various centers and that "first of all, they felt that in the beginning there was never going to be anything like the program.

DRUG PROGRAM BRIEFING. Dr. Jerome H. Jaffe, left, Director of the Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention, and Sammy Davis Jr., one of the world's best-known entertainers, meet the press at the White House to answer questions about Davis' recent trip to Vietnam.
(U.S. News Service Photo)

Yet," he added, "they got their heads turned around and the thing that I walked out with was, 'Hey man, they really do care. I didn't expect anything like this and somebody *does* give a damn.' "

Davis said that "even the other cats, the other soldiers, were pleased that something was being done for the cats who were strung out." Speaking from personal experience, he said that "I have never known anybody, man, who was strung out who didn't want help."

For Dr. Jaffe, in accepting Sammy Davis Jr.'s report, the highlight of the drug abuse detection, treatment, and rehabilitation program underway in Vietnam is the ability of the people in the program to relate to the users.

"One item that seems clear," Dr. Jaffe said, "is that as long as the program or the people who have drug problems are subterranean, if you will, you can't relate to them. The one thing that happened was that the testing program made the drug user visible.

"There were only two choices then—relate to him as a human being and try to help him, or be punitive. We made the decision in advance that we were going to relate to him as a human being, and the key element there was a system that identified the drug user and got him into a situation where one could relate to him," he said.

He saw other positive aspects of the military drug abuse program. One was the "value of trying to get people into treatment early, before they're so addicted that they're forced into treatment."

The program of "early detection, early intervention, with a system that in fact diagnoses the early user, not just the addict, and a positive attitude—trying to treat—can have some impact," Dr. Jaffe said, "at least on the number of people who become addicted, even if it doesn't have as great an impact on the number of people who were, perhaps, occasional users."

Dr. Jaffe and members of his staff were scheduled to return to Vietnam in April to review the activities there in detail and to examine the possibilities of applying some of the emergency techniques developed in Vietnam to drug problems in the United States.

COMMANDERS DIGEST

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DASD Daoust Testimony

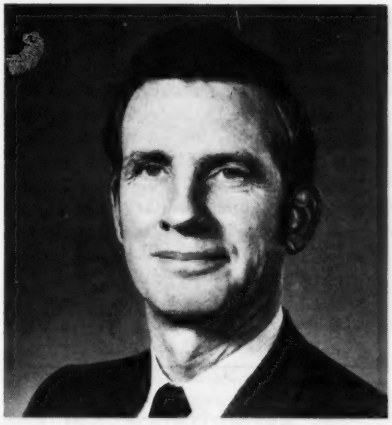
Role Of Women In Military Tied To DoD Human Goals Program

The realization of two achievements—attaining an All-Volunteer Force and fulfilling requirements of the Defense Department's Human Goals Program—was paramount in the Congressional testimony given March 6 by George A. Daoust Jr., Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Utilization).

Mr. Daoust testified before the Special Subcommittee on Utilization of Military Manpower of the Committee on Armed Services, U.S. House of Representatives, concerning "Utilization of Women in the Armed Services."

The deputy assistant secretary stressed that the proper utilization of "all military personnel" is considered to be one of the most important programs in moving toward an All-Volunteer Force. And to do this, special attention is being given to the role of women in the armed forces to insure equal opportunity, equal treatment and maximum benefit to both the Services and the individual—which are among the aims of DoD's Human Goals.

Defense is in the process of conducting a comprehensive study of utilizing military women, examining their costs,



George A. Daoust Jr.

capabilities, career patterns and effectiveness. The Department feels that "improvements can be made in their utilization and that increased use of military women will result in realizing the goal of an All-Volunteer Force," he said.

At the present time, some ten per cent of personnel in the Defense Department are women, but they provide only about one per cent of the uniformed members of the armed forces.

Mr. Daoust noted the role of military women follows the traditional trend which prevails in the national labor force. Most women who graduate from colleges have liberal arts degrees which lead them into personnel and administrative work; armed forces officer utilization follows the same path.

In general, the type of assignments made to women parallels their utilization in civilian employment. Women officers are used in about three-fourths of the non-combatant occupations and are concentrated in administration, manpower, personnel, information, and communications. The use of enlisted women is even more concentrated. While some are found in about two-thirds of the non-combatant occupations, nearly 70 per cent are assigned in administrative and clerical skills and nearly 25 per cent work in medical and dental occupations.

However, military women make up only a small fraction of the total occu-

(Continued On Page 6)

Brig. Gen. Holm, USAF

Col. Sustad, USMC

Brig. Gen. Bailey, USA

Capt. Quigley, USN

Includes Military Housing Funds

Defense Asks $3.04 Billion For FY 1973 Military Construction

The Department of Defense has submitted to the Congress a Military Construction Authorization Bill for FY 1973 totaling $3,040,119,000, requesting new authorization in support of the Military Services, the Defense Agencies, and the Reserve Components. Included in that amount is $170,653,000 for construction in support of pollution abatement, of which $63,707,000 is for air pollution abatement and $106,946,000 for water pollution abatement.

The objective of the proposed new construction is to strengthen and improve the combat readiness and capabilities of military land, sea, and air forces wherever they may be stationed and to provide them with the modern facilities required to support DoD personnel and the advanced weapons with which they are equipped. The projects for which authorization has been requested are located at 337 named military installations in the United States, and at overseas bases in the Caribbean, Europe, Pacific Islands, Japan, and Korea.

Also included in the total authorization request is $1,073,684,000 for military family housing. Construction of new family housing units accounts for $289,841,000 of the total amount and contemplates building 12,181 units in the United States and overseas. The balance represents continuing requirements necessary for maintenance and operation, improvements to existing quarters, leasing costs, and payments of principal and interest on mortgage obligations.

Details concerning the major elements in dollars for the authorization requested are tabulated in the accompanying chart.

Military Construction Authorization Bill Request—FY 1973

	UNITED STATES LOCATIONS	OVERSEAS LOCATIONS	NOT SPECIFIED	TOTAL
Army	$ 795,415,000	$117,074,000	$ —	$ 912,489,000
Pollution Abatement	67,907,000	—	—	67,907,000
	863,322,000	117,074,000	—	980,396,000
Navy	418,267,000	41,555,000	—	459,822,000
Pollution Abatement	79,847,000	1,200,000	—	81,047,000
	498,114,000	42,755,000	—	540,869,000
Air Force	248,212,000	31,674,000	—	279,886,000
Pollution Abatement	16,991,000	4,708,000	—	21,699,000
	265,203,000	36,382,000	—	301,585,000
Defense Agencies	16,400,000	—	30,000,000	46,400,000
Pollution Abatement	—	—	—	—
	16,400,000	—	30,000,000	46,400,000
Subtotal Active Forces	1,478,294,000	190,303,000	30,000,000	1,698,597,000
Subtotal Pollution Abat.	164,745,000	5,908,000	—	170,653,000
Subtotal-Active Forces Incl. Pollution Abat.	1,643,039,000	196,211,000	30,000,000	1,869,250,000
Military Family Housing				1,073,684,000
Reserve Components				97,185,000
TOTAL				$3,040,119,000

U.S. Considers Negotiations Best Procedure for Cyprus Problem

What is the U.S. position on Cyprus?

Problem: At the heart of "the Cyprus problem" is the question of how the Greek and Turkish communities can live peaceably together on the island and what their relations with Greece and Turkey should be. In the past, the problem has strained relations between Greece and Turkey—both North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) allies—and thereby has threatened the solidarity of NATO's southeastern flank.

Background: The Republic of Cyprus was established and admitted to the United Nations (U.N.) in 1960, after five years of strife between the British authorities and Greek Cypriots who sought to end British rule in Cyprus and to bring about the union of Cyprus and Greece. Archbishop Makarios became the first President of Cyprus and has since been re-elected by an overwhelming majority of the Greek Cypriot community.

The 1960 Constitution was designed to establish a democratic government in which the Greek Cypriot community (80 per cent of the population) and the Turkish Cypriot community (18 per cent of the population) could live together under effective guarantees safeguarding their religious, cultural, and linguistic identities and the political and civil rights of all inhabitants. The constitution accorded special representation and prerogatives in the government and civil services to each of the communities. The system broke down in 1963, however, and serious inter-communal violence erupted thereafter.

In 1964, a United Nations Peacekeeping Force (UNFICYP) was established in Cyprus to help maintain peace and promote a return to normal conditions. The mandate of UNFICYP has been extended periodically—most recently in December, 1971— for another six months. The Force numbers some 3,119 men in eight national contingents.

Relations between the two communities have been delicate. In November and December, 1967, a major crisis occurred which erupted into sharp fighting and led to a dangerous confrontation involving Greece and Turkey. War was narrowly averted by the emergency mediation of U.S. Presidential Envoy Cyrus Vance, working in concert with U.N. and NATO representatives, and strongly supported by our embassies in the area.

Current Situation: In June, 1968, the Greek and Turkish Cypriots began negotiations designed to amend the 1960 Constitution in such a way as to permit the reintegration of the two communities. By mid-1971, however, progress in these talks ceased, due to lack of agreement on the question of the degree of local autonomy to be accorded the Turkish-Cypriot community.

United Nations and concerned parties, including the United States, initiated efforts to reactivate these negotiations. Their efforts bore fruit late in 1971, with agreement in principle by leaders of the two communities that the talks should be continued, but in expanding form, through the addition of the U.N. Secretary General's Special Representative as well as representatives of Greece and Turkey.

U.S. Policy: The United States believes that negotiations between the two communities provide the best procedure for solving the Cyprus problem. The only workable settlement will be one acceptable to the parties most directly concerned. The Secretary General's proposal to reactivate the inter-communal talks under a new procedure is wholeheartedly supported.

The United States supports the helpful role of the U.N. in promoting peace in the area, and the invaluable role UNFICYP has played for more than seven years. It is regretted, however, that the financial burden of UNFICYP has been borne by a limited number of U.N. member States (49), plus some non-members (Switzerland, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Republic of Korea, and the Republic of Vietnam), while some U.N. members who have special responsibilities with regard to the U.N. presence in Cyprus—having voted for its establishment and for its semi-annual renewal since 1964—have not yet contributed to UNFICYP (e.g., France, U.S.S.R.).

The United States has pledged up to 40 per cent of the costs of UNFICYP, but has been unable to turn over all of it because of a lack of pledges and payments to cover the other 60 per cent. The United States is consulting with other interested governments to work out an approach which would eliminate the UNFICYP deficit (reported by the Secretary General in December, 1971, as totaling $16.4 million) and place future UNFICYP financing on a sound and sustainable basis.

(Reference: State Dept. GIST No. 35, January 1972.)

DAOUST TESTIMONY

(Continued From Page 3)

pational groups in which they are employed—about three per cent of the total administrative and clerical work force, and approximately four per cent of the medical and dental personnel.

Economically, the comparative military costs are different between men and women, according to a recent evaluation aimed to increase the role of women in the armed forces. Specifically, current losses for enlisted women are higher than those of enlisted men. Replacement needs each year are about 40 per cent of strength. On the other hand, the costs associated with the higher turnover are offset, to a large degree, by the small percentage of enlisted women who have dependents when compared to male personnel.

Advancement potential for women, Deputy Assistant Secretary Daoust said, appears to be compatible with that of men. Enlisted women in the Army, for example, after two years of service, have a slightly higher mean pay grade than men with equivalent service.

Also appearing before the Subcommittee with Mr. Daoust were the directors of women serving in each of the four Services.

Women in the Air Force

Brigadier General Jeanne M. Holm, Director of Women in the Air Force (WAF), told the Congressmen that Air Force personnel policy and procedures should be essentially the same for male and female members except where there are legitimate, rational reasons to do otherwise.

Gen. Holm pointed out that there is no separate corps of women within the Air Force personnel structure, no separate promotion lists or promotion quotas for women, no separate training facilities and no classification or assignment systems. They are part of the total military personnel resource and, as such, contribute directly to the overall mission of the Air Force.

The Air Force does not identify specific manpower positions by sex. "Men and women are generally considered to be interchangeable in positions for which they are qualified by training, Air Force specialty and grade," she related.

There are presently 1,226 WAF officers and 11,259 enlisted women on active duty. By the mid-1970s, the Air Force anticipates a strength of about 15,000 women officers and enlisted women: 1,500 officers and 13,500 enlisted.

"This expanded utilization is in support of the President's desire to achieve an All-Volunteer Force, to more fully utilize the talents of our Nation's resource of women, and to provide greater opportunities for women to serve their country," the general emphasized.

She concluded her statement by saying, "The Air Force, in my view, has made unprecedented progress in the utilization of women in military jobs and continues to move forward in this area. The fact that more and more capable, well-educated young women are seeking to enter our Air Force programs each year attests to this fact. We have never attracted higher quality people and we hope to keep it that way—or even improve on it."

Women's Army Corps

Brigadier General Mildred C. Bailey, Director of the Women's Army Corps (WAC), told the Subcommittee members that the Army's requirements for women are determined by the number of jobs that can be filled interchangeably by men or women and jobs that can be filled only by women.

She said the authorized strength of the WAC is 925 officers and 12,400 enlisted women. The Army has plans to increase its WAC authorization in the baseline force to 1,400 officers and 18,700 enlisted women by 1978—contingent upon the approval of Military Construction Appropriations (MCA) starting in Fiscal Year 1974.

These funds, the WAC Director noted, are needed to construct additional housing and training facilities at the U.S. WAC Center, Fort McClellan, Alabama, and rehabilitation of barracks in WAC field units to accommodate the increase in strength. The housing and training facilities at the WAC Center are utilized to capacity at present—6,000 enlisted and 300 officers, annually.

Gen. Bailey said, "The only military occupational specialties from which women are excluded are those that require combat training, are beyond the normal physical strength of women, or would require their assignment in an isolated area or to combat duties.

"Women," she continued, "are excluded from jobs that would require them to command men, but are frequently assigned to jobs where they have supervision over men. I do not feel that our women are excluded, by design, from any occupation in the Army which they are capable of performing."

Gen. Bailey summed up her statement by saying she personally feels the Women's Army Corps programs are designed to attract quality women who seek a career in a field that has exceptional opportunities for women. "We are keeping our standards high to advance the desirability of service in the Women's Army Corps, to provide for better utilization of women in the Army, and give the United States Army the quality woman-power it needs to fulfill its missions in support of national goals," she said.

Women in the Navy

Representing the U.S. Navy was Captain Robin L. Quigley, USN, Assistant Chief of Naval Personnel for Women.

Capt. Quigley told the Congressmen that women, officer and enlisted, are generally utilized over the full range of managerial, administrative, technical and medical skills needed in the shore establishment to support the Navy's mission at sea.

Navy women are excluded from those skills, she stated, which would require their assignment to combat aircraft or ships, other than hospital or transport ships, and from those skills requiring heavy manual labor beyond the normally expected physical capacity of women.

She emphasized that the Navy is actively engaged in seeking out every opportunity to better utilize the talents and experiences of "our Navy women" and to correct any inequalities of opportunity which still exist.

Strength planning for Navy women, Capt. Quigley continued, cannot be independent of total Navy force requirements nor, more importantly, without absolute reference to the Navy's intrinsic mission as a sea-going operating force.

The Navy's total force strength planning for the future, she said, must be done in context of the Zero Draft en-

vironment, the fiscal constraints and the resultant need for significantly improved management of personnel resources. Viewed in that context, future trends for women in the Navy will emphasize qualitative utilization over quantitative utilization.

As of Dec. 31, 1971, there were 2,937 women officers and 5,774 enlisted women on active duty with the U.S. Navy. Current planning in personnel strength does not call for significant change in the immediate future (Fiscal Year 1973). Future trends, however, are for gradual, controlled increases, she said.

In concluding her statement, Capt. Quigley asserted, "The persuasive thrust of the sincere and dedicated interests in this area of the Chief of Naval Operations, the Chief of Naval Personnel and other senior naval officers is being actively communicated and felt at every echelon—with gratifying results. The immediate future promises a more solidly effective, imaginative and enlightened utilization of Navy women as full-status professionals."

Women Marines

Colonel Jeannette I. Sustad, Director of Women Marines, told the Subcommittee members that inasmuch as the Marine Corps is the smallest of the military services, the Women Marines have the smallest number of personnel of the line components.

The goal for the strength of enlisted Women Marines has been established by the Commandant of the Marine Corps, she said, at one per cent of the total Marine Corps enlisted strength.

As of Dec. 31, 1971, the total strength of Women Marines was 280 officers and 1,931 enlisted. Planned strength for June, 1972, was set at 300 officers and 1,785 enlisted.

Col. Sustad stressed that Women Marines are an integral part of the Marine Corps team and do not comprise a separate organization within the Corps. They are administered at every level of command under the same policies and procedures as male Marines except where legal or physical requirements necessitate differences.

Women Marines, Col. Sustad continued in her testimony, serve on an interchangeable basis with male Marines in non-combatant occupational fields. They are not assigned to any billet which is not commensurate with their physical capabilities and may not be assigned to duty in aircraft that engage in combat missions, nor to duty aboard vessels of the Navy, except hospital or transport ships.

Col. Sustad noted that no distinction is made between promotions for enlisted male or female Marines with the exception that no Women Marines are promoted to the grades of First Sergeant (E-8) or Sergeant Major (E-9). Rather, she said, a woman Master Sergeant or Sergeant Major is appointed to those grades for the period during which she actually fills such a billet. Upon transfer, she assumes her previous grade.

For Women Marine officers, the Corps has devised a system of grade distribution that provides the same percentage by grade as that which is applicable to the active duty male officer distribution. For example, she said, if eight per cent of the male officers are serving in the grade of lieutenant colonel, a similar percentage would be applied as a ceiling on women lieutenant colonels.

In concluding her testimony, Col. Sustad quoted the Marine Corps policy on utilization of women:

"Within legal limitations, Women Marines, both officer and enlisted, possessing required occupational skills, may be assigned to any billet commensurate with their physical capabilities, in any non-Fleet Marine Force (FMF) activity and in the two FMF Headquarters. Normally, Women Marines will be utilized in billets at commands at which a Women Marine administrative unit is located and female housing is available. However, this does not preclude the assignment of Women Marines on an individual basis to commands where such an administrative unit or housing is not available, provided suitable off-station living facilities exist."

And, as Deputy Assistant Secretary Daoust told the Congressmen: "The proper utilization of *all military personnel* is considered to be one of our most important programs in moving toward an All-Volunteer Force . . . One of our Department of Defense Human Goals is to insure equal opportunity for all of its members, military and civilian — *men and women.*"

Defense Secretary Laird Appoints 16 New Members To Women's Committee

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird has appointed 16 new members to serve a 3-year term on the Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Services (DACOWITS).

Established in 1951 by the Secretary of Defense and limited to a membership of 50, DACOWITS is composed of prominent civilian women who are selected on the basis of their reputations in business, the professions or public service and their records of civic leadership. Members serve as individuals, not as official representatives of any group or organization with which they may be affiliated.

The Committee interprets to the public the need for and role of women in the All-Volunteer Force and advises the Department of Defense on matters pertaining to servicewomen. It seeks to promote an understanding and awareness of the need for womanpower as an essential adjunct to manpower. DACOWITS members encourage public acceptance of career military service for women, and the Committee develops education programs about women in the Armed Forces.

New DACOWITS members are:

—Mrs. Betty L. Abbott, Omaha, Nebraska (City Councilwoman).

—Mrs. Ebby Halliday Acers, Dallas, Texas (Owner of Ebby Halliday Realtors).

—Mrs. Gwen Anderson, Kennewick, Washington (Owner-Manager of Val-Mar Employment Service, Incorporated).

—Mrs. Norma Ashby, Great Falls, Montana (Hostess of "Today in Montana," KRTV-TV).

(Continued On Page 8)

DACOWITS

(Continued From Page 7)

—Dr. Rebecca B. Butler, Camden, New Jersey (Coordinator of Adult Education, Camden Board of Education).

—Mrs. Mary Denman, San Antonio, Texas (Hostess/Producer of "Our Town," KENS-TV).

—Dr. Mary Jane Donnalley, Sewanee, Tennessee (Dean of Women, University of the South).

—Sister Charles Marie Frank, San Antonio, Texas (Associate Professor of Nursing, Incarnate Word College).

—Lynn L. Johnson, M.D., Fayetteville, North Carolina (Physician, private practice).

—Dr. Imogene M. King, Columbus, Ohio (Professor/Director, School of Nursing, Ohio State University).

—Dr. Peggy J. Ledbetter, Natchitoches, Louisiana (Dean, College of Nursing, Northwestern State University).

—Dr. Jean Mater, Corvallis, Oregon (General Manager, Mater Machine Works, Incorporated and Mater Engineering).

—Mrs. Ethma Odum, Alexandria, Louisiana (Woman's Director and Producer of "The Ethma Odum Show," KALB-TV).

—Mrs. Wilma Claire Rogalin, Pound Ridge, New York (Personnel Manager, Pan-American Airways).

—Dr. Rozella M. Schlotfeldt, Cleveland, Ohio (Dean, Frances Payne Bolton School of Nursing, Case Western Reserve University).

—Dr. Margretta M. Styles, San Antonio, Texas (Associate Dean, University of Texas Clinical Nursing School).

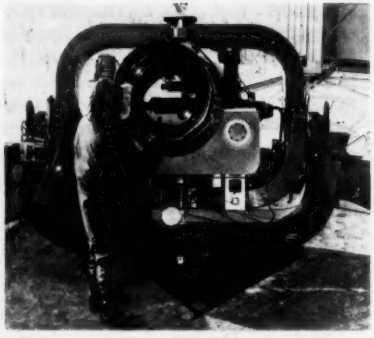
The 1972 DACOWITS Chairman is Mrs. Estelle M. Stacy, a business and civic leader from Douglas, Wyoming. The Vice Chairman is Mrs. June N. Gibbs, a civic leader from Middletown, Rhode Island.

ARMED FORCES INITIATIVES

TOTAL FORCE CONCEPT. Secretary of the Navy John H. Chafee has announced that the Navy is now accepting applications from female high school Seniors for the Naval Reserve Officer Training Corps (NROTC) scholarship program. Secretary Chafee stated Feb. 8 that he had decided to open the NROTC Program to females for the first time in Navy history. Mr. Chafee said, "It seems only fair that women coming to us should have the advantages of a college scholarship just like our men do." The scholarship provides tuition, fees, books, and a $100 per month subsistence allowance for a period of 40 months. Successful completion of the program will lead to a commission as a Regular or Reserve officer in the grade of Ensign in the Navy or Second Lieutenant in the Marine Corps. The NROTC scholarship program for women will be initially conducted at Jacksonville University, Jacksonville, Florida; Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana; Southern University and A&M College, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.

HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT. The USS Sanctuary, veteran hospital ship of World War II and the Korean and Vietnam Wars, will take on a new mission in less than a year. After an overhaul, she will begin providing support for dependents at overseas installations. The Sanctuary will become a floating dependent-support facility, able to offer all the privileges of a shore-based installation. These will include a post exchange, a commissary store, medical and dental facilities, a child-care center, a library, a Chaplain's office, an American Red Cross office and a multi-purpose center. The 600-bed floating hospital ship will be converted into a 60-bed, family-oriented floating hospital facility with extensive obstetric and pediatric facilities as well as full dental and ambulance services. The hospital will have a complement of 41 doctors, 24 nurses, 14 chief corpsmen, 15 Waves and 136 corpsmen.

RESERCH AND DEVELOPMENT. Baker-Nunn cameras can photograph light reflected from an object the size of a basketball as far out as 25,000 miles in space. The devices are the most sensitive and precise satellite-tracking cameras in the North American Air Defense Command's satellite detection and tracking network. The camera shown is operated by the Canadian Forces Air Defense Command. Other cameras supplying data to the NORAD Space Defense Center at Colorado Springs, Colo., are operated by the U.S. Air Force Aerospace Defense Command. The picture-takers have been kept continually busy photographing a total of 5,865 man-made space objects that have been catalogued by the Space Defense Center. Of those, 2,659 are still orbiting the earth, including 504 payload packages and 2,155 burned-out rocket motors plus other pieces of hardware classified as debris.



ALL VOLUNTEER FORCE. Headquarters, Fifth Army at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., will broaden the Volunteer Army (VOLAR) program to all of its installations in Fiscal Year 1973. The announcement comes on the heels of assessments by installation commanders of Forts Polk (La.), Sill, (Okla.), Riley (Kans.) and Hood (Tex.), that VOLAR '72 projects are succeeding at their installations in meeting the main goals of the program.

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